In The Matter Of:

Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs

Special Investigation

Deposition of John Bolton July 10, 1997 CONFIDENTIAL

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Original File 0710boll.asc, 76 Pages Min-U-Script® File ID: 0273192376

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Page 1 UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS in the Matter of: SPECIAL INVESTIGATION Washington, D.C. Thursday, July 10, 1997 The deposition of JOHN BOLTON, called for examination by counsel for the United States Senate, Committee on Governmental Affairs, Room 326, Dirksen Senate Office Building, commenced at 9:28 a.m., before Susan A. F101 Harris, a notary public in and for the District of Columbia, [11] when were present on behalf of the parties: [13] APPEARANCES: On behalf of the Committee on Governmental Atlairs:

LISA E. ROSENBERG, ESQ. HOWARD SKLAMBERG, ESQ. DAVID MCKEAN, ESQ. Counsel, Special Investigation, Minority Staff **United States Senate** Committee on Governmental Affairs Washington, D.C. 20510 (202) 224-2627 PHILIP PERRY, ESQ. Counsel, Special Investigation, Majority Staff **United States Senate** Committee on Governmental Affairs Washington, D.C. 20510

CONTENTS WITNESS: **EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL** John Botton By Ms. Rosenberg EXHIBITS

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BOLTON DEPOSITION EXHIBITS MARKED

Whereupon, DI JOHN BOLTON was called for examination by counsel for the Committee on Governmental Affairs and, having been first duly sworn by the notary public, was examined and testified as follows:
EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE MINORITY
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS [6] [7] (8)

PROCEEDINGS

f91 BY MS. ROSENBERG: Q: Good morning, Mr. Bolton. 1101 A: Good morning.

Q: Thank you for agreeing to join us today for this .[11] [12] [13] voluntary deposition. I'm Lisa Rosenberg. I'm counsel for [14] the minority in this special investigation of the United

[15] States Senate. Also here in Phil Perry, counsel for the (16) majority. [17] And just for the record, we understand you're here [18] not pursuant to a subpoena; you're here voluntarily to

[19] answer questions. A: Right. [20]

Q: You are not represented by counsel? [21] 122

A: That's correct.

Q: And again you understand you could be represented (24) by counsel and you've just chosen not to be, correct?

A: That's correct.

MR. PERRY: Let me ask a quick question here. Has 121 the minority contacted counsel for the NPF regarding this deposition? MS. ROSENBERG: No, I have not contacted counsel [4] for the NPF regarding this deposition. MR. PERRY: And you're taking, obviously, this

deposition, in part, to probe matters regarding Mr. Bolton's employment at the NPF, correct?

MS, ROSENBERG: That is correct. MR. PERRY: Please proceed.

THE WITNESS: Let me say I haven't contacted 1121 counsel for NPF about this deposition, either.

MS. ROSENBERG: All right, we have that on the [14] record.

And, for background and pursuant to Mr. Bolton's [15] [16] request, we would like to have marked as Exhibit Number 1 a [17] letter to Mr. Bolton confirming that he was here [18] voluntarily, as well as an attachment which is the order of [19] Senator Thompson regarding the scope of this investigation.

[Bolton Deposition Exhibit No.

[21] I was marked for (22) identification.)

[12]

[13]

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[23] BY MS. ROSENBERG: Q: Mr. Bolton, would you state your name and current

[25] business address for the record?

A: John R. Bolton. I'm senior vice president of the [2] American Enterprise Institute, 1150 17th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

Q: And would you describe briefly your educational background since high school? A: Sure. I graduated from Yale College in 1970 and

Yale Law School in 1974. Q: Okay. And any other educational experience since

(P) law school? A: A lot of educational experiences. No formal 1101 [11]

degree. Q: And would you describe your employment history,

please, just broadly in resume fashion? A: Sure. When I graduated from law school I became an associate at Covington & Burling in Washington. I was

there until early in 1981, when I joined the Reagan [17] Administration, where I served first very briefly in the [18] acting counsel for the President's office. Then, in [19] February of 1981, I became general counsel of the U.S.

[20] Agency for International Development. I served in that [21] position until February of 1982, when I became assistant [22] administrator of AID for program and policy coordination.
[23] I stayed there until July 1983. When I left, I

[24] became a partner at Covington & Burling and, during that

[25] same time, I was executive director of the 1984 Republican

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I left Covington & Burling in December of 1985 when I was confirmed as assistant attorney general for legislative affairs. I served in that capacity until March of 1988, when I became assistant attorney general in charge of the Civil Division. I stayed there until May of 1989, when I was

confirmed as assistant secretary of state for international organizations. I stayed there until January 19, 1993. When I left, I was briefly at the Manhattan Institute. I

[11] practiced law at the firm of Lerner, Reed, Bolton & Sanders. 123 I became president of the National Policy Forum in 139 January of 1995 and served until the end of December 1996.

[14] I was still practicing law during that period. And I have 115) been senior vice president of AEI since January 1 of this [16] year

Q: Okay. Just a couple of questions, working backwards. You continued practicing law affiliated with, Lerner, Reed, Bolton & Sanders during the time you were at 1181 [19] [20] NPF?

A: That's correct, and still do today.

Q: Okay. My next question. A: Although it's now called Lerner, Reed, Bolton & McMannis.

Q; Thank you.

[1] Platform Committee.

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Senate Committee on Governmental Attairs

Special Investigation

CONFIDENTIAL Page 8 Page 11 MR. PERRY: Is that in town? A: Probably sometime in 1993, probably around the [1] THE WITNESS: Yes. [2] summer when its formation was announced. BY MS. ROSENBERG: [3] Q: And who do you recall learning that from? Q: And what kind of law do you practice with Lerner, (4) A: I don't recall any specific individual. Reed? Q: In the summer of '93, did you know Haley Barbour? 151 A: Principally international law, a variety of A: I'd known Haley Barbour since at least the summer ol 161 different sorts, some litigation. 77 of 1976. m Q: Is there any lobbying involved with Lerner - do Q: Did Haley Barbour discuss the formation of the you do any lobbying with Lerner, Reed? [9] (9) National Policy Forum with you? [10] A: Not in the sense of lobbying Congress. A: Not as such. Right after he became chairman he (101 Q: In any sense? J\$ 11 discussed his idea. He called me and we discussed his idea A: No. I have contact with executive branch agencies of finding a better policy mechanism for the Republican [12] [13] from time to time on matters that are before clients -[13] Party as a whole and we talked about several things, but at [14] contract disputes, that sort of thing. [14] that point I don't think the idea of a National Policy Forum Q: And did you ever do any lobbying during your time [15] [16] at Lerner, Reed? Q: Did Haley Barbour ever discuss with you the idea (161 [17] A: I have done some lobbying there and did some 11171 of the National Policy Forum per se prior to its formation? [18] lobbying at Covington & Burling before that. A: Prior to its formation, no. Q: Were you in any way involved in the formation of [19] Q: Did you do lobbying while you were at NPF? [191 A: Not on the Hill and not other than for client 20 the National Policy Forum? [20] [21] dispute matters with the Federal Government. In other [21] A: Not in the formation. words, these are not matters in adjudication but they were Q: What did you know about the National Policy Forum (23) contract disputes with, for example, AID. when you first learned of it? /231 Q: For example, what? [24] A: I think the first knowledge I had was the A: AID. ps announcement that a number of policy councils were being (BS) Page 12 Page 9 [1] Q: And you mentioned that you practice in the area of m created and I signed up for the Foreign Policy Council and 17) international law. When you have had lobbying clients, have was a member of that council. [4] some of those been international companies, organizations, Q: And when was that that you signed up for that 131 (4) individuals? (4) council? A: No. [5] A: Sometime in the summer or fall of 1993. [5] [6] Q: They've been all local, U.S. domestic -Q: And what was your role in the policy council? A: U.S. domestic. A: There were a couple of meetings. There was a kind 17 Q: Organizations. [8] of organizational meeting chaired by Senator Lugar and 19) You said that you were assistant secretary of Senator Kassebaum, who were the co-chairs of that council, go state for international organizational affairs; is that [10] in the fall of 1993. There were a couple of meetings to [11] discuss drafts of the document that later became Listening A: Organizations, yes. [12] for America, which was published in the summer of 1994, and [13] Q: And that was with the Bush Administration? [13] I think that's it. A: That's correct. Q: And what was the specific council you were on? [14] [14] Q: And who appointed you to that? A: The Foreign Policy Council There were 14 or 15, [15] 1151 A: The President. [16] I think, original policy councils. Q: And what were your duties and responsibilities in Q: And did anyone from the National Policy Forum ask 1171 [18] [18] you to be on the Foreign Policy Council? [19] A: I was overall in charge of U.S. policy in the U.N. A: No, I think this was in response to a general [20] system and various other international organizations. [20] mailing that I received and I returned the form. Q: And you also mentioned that you were executive Q: Were you asked to contribute to the National [21] director of the '84 Republican Platform Committee. [22] Policy Forum? [22] [23] A: That's correct. A: Never specifically. I received a lot of mail from Q: Was that a paid position? [24] the forum. It wouldn't surprise me if in one of those there [24] [25] A: I received compensation as a consultant in July was a generalized request to contribute, but I never did. Page 13 Page 10 Q: Do you know how you came to be on the mailing list [1] I'm sorry - in August and September of 1983. Then I [7] received some compensation - I'm not sure of that now. I [2] of the National Policy Forum? don't think I did receive compensation from the Platform A: I don't. Committee Q: Prior to becoming president of the National Policy Q: Okay. And how did you come to be on the Platform [5] Forum, and other than the policy council work you just [5] is mentioned, did you have any other involvement with the A: I wasn't actually a member of it. I was the [7] National Policy Forum? executive director. The members are delegates of the A: I think I spoke to Mike Baroody once or twice (9) convention. Paul Laxalt asked me to do it. about it. I spoke to Judy van Rest on several occasions in [10] Q: I'm sorry; Paul -[10] connection with an article of mine that they published in A: Laxalt, L-a-x-a-l-t. MR. PERRY: Nevada? [11] [11] Common Sense in the summer of 1994 on the United Nations. Q: And what did you speak to Mike Baroody about? [12] THE WITNESS: Yes, R-Nev. [13] [13] A: A number of ways that I might be helpful to the [14] council. There was some discussion about whether I might BY MS. ROSENBERG: join the National Policy Forum and that didn't eventuate. I Q: And again, as executive director of the Platform [16] Committee, what were your duties and responsibilities? [18] talked to him about some of the things he might be doing A: I was overall in charge of the staff of the with the National Policy Forum. Very general conversation. [18] Platform Committee, preparing the draft of the platform. I MR. PERRY: Could you give us a time frame for [18] usically worked with Trent Lott, who was chairman of the afform Committee. [19] that? THE WITNESS: Summer of '93, fall of '93 (201 Q: So you had input into the platform of the BY MS. ROSENBERG: [21] [22] Republican Party at that point? Q: How did you know Mr. Baroody? [22] A: I met him first, I think, in the early 1970s. Q: Okay. Let's move on to your employment at NPF. When I was a law student I did research and writing for two 25) When did you first learn of NPF's existence? 25) of my law professors, Ralph Winter and Bob Bork, who were



Page 17 [1] adjunct scholars at the American Enterprise Institute, which (1) conversation was? was headed at that time by - in the early '70s - by Bill A: Couple of minutes. [3] Baroody, Senior, who was Mike Baroody's father, at a time Q: Were you surprised when he called you and asked (4) when I think Mike Baroody worked for Senator Dole And it [4] you to be president? would have been sometime in that period. Q: And did you remain friendly or at least in contact Q: Do you know how he got your name, why he thought with Mr. Baroody of you as a potential candidate for president? m A: Yes, I met him professionally from time to time. A: I don't know. I suppose you could ask him. Q: So you knew him when he became president of the Q: When was the next conversation you had with Mr. [10] National Policy Forum? [10] Barbour? [11] A: As I said, we met, I believe, in his office Q: And when you spoke to him about the National sometime shortly thereafter. I don't recall the date. (12) [13] Policy Forum, were these conversations that you initiated or Thanksgiving was in there somewhere and we had to work [14] conversations that he initiated? [14] around that. A: I don't really recall who initiated them. Q: Was anyone else at the meeting? เรา Q: And in the summer of '93 through the fall of '93, A: No. [16] 117] I believe is when you said you'd spoken to him, or through Q: And how long was the meeting? (17) '94, roughly how often did you speak with him? A: Approximately a half an hour or so. [14] [18] A: During that 18-month period, two or three times.

Q: These were conversations over the phone? Q: And what was discussed at that meeting? 1191 A: What the responsibilities of being president would A: Over the phone. The National Policy Forum had a [21] be, some of his ideas for what NPF would be doing in 1995-122) 1996, what the existing staff structure was, a pretty broad (22) couple of functions in Washington. I think I saw him at at least one of those, that sort of thing. [23] array of topics. Q: Prior to being employed at the National Policy Q: Did you discuss your salary and compensation at [25] Forum, other than speaking to Mike Baroody and Judy van [25] that meeting? Page 18 Page 15 [1] Rest, was there anyone else at the National Policy Forum (2) that you spoke to? Q: Did you discuss NPF's budget at that meeting? A: I'm sure I spoke to people in connection with A: We discussed it in general terms. I don't think [4] going to some of these meetings for the preparation of the there was any discussion of specific ligures. text of Listening to America, but those were clerical Q: Did you discuss NPF's financial situation at that point; in other words, whether NPF was in debt at that [6] conversations. Q: Once the National Policy Forum was up and running A: Yes, we discussed what he expected would be the [8] but before you came onto the National Policy Forum, did you speak with Haley Barbour about the NPF? allocation responsibilities for revenues and expenses, A: I don't think so. I don't think so. which, very briefly stated, were that he would take the bulk Q: Did you speak with Donald Fierce? [11] of the responsibility for fund-raising. I had told him that A: Not before - I had never met Mr. Fierce until I had essentially no fund-raising experience for this sort of thing. He said he understood that. He was interested in [13] after Mr. Barbour first approached me about becoming me because of my policy background but said that he hoped, in terms of explaining the work that NPF was doing, that I [14] president. Q: And when did Mr. Barbour first approach you about would be prepared to meet with potential contributors. (16) becoming president? [16] A: Sometime after the 1994 congressional election, We discussed the responsibilities for managing NPF [17] before Thanksgiving sometime. [18] and he made it clear that I would be responsible, as [19] Q: So November of '94? [19] president, for all management, that he was obviously the A: Yes. [20] chairman of the board. Q: And that was the first time anyone had approached [21] We discussed the fact that NPF was set up [21] (22) you about becoming president of NPF? separately from the RNC and had applied for 501(c)(4) 123) status. I know a bit about that area of the law and I [23] 124) discussed with him the importance of keeping it both Q: And how did Mr. Barbour first contact you? Was it [25] by telephone or in person? ps operationally and organizationally separate from the RNC and Page 16

A: By telephone.

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Q: And can you describe to me that first telephone [3] conversation with Mr. Barbour?

A: He asked me if I'd be interested in becoming [5] president. We talked a little bit over the phone about what (6) that might entail and I think we agreed to meet shortly [7] thereafter, but I don't remember whether that would have [8] also been in November or whether that was early December. [9] The phone conversation, I think, was fairly brief.

Q: Do you recall, during the phone conversation, what 1101 [11] he might have said becoming president of NPF would entail?
[12] A: The idea of NPF that attracted me was having a

[13] vehicle to help develop Republican policies. What Mr. [14] Barbour had said when he was seeking to become chairman of the RNC in '92 and '93 was that the '92 election showed that [16] the party had lost the intellectual ferment and creativity that it had in the late 1970s and he was interested in (18) helping to recreate it.

certainly shared that analysis and thought this (20) would be an exciting way to do exactly that.
(21) Q: In the first telephone conversation with Mr.

Barbour, did he mention that fund-raising would be an important part of your job?

A: I don't think fund raising came up.

Q: Do you have any idea how long the phone

Page 19 (1) he fully agreed with that. MR. PERRY: Can you give me a time frame a little more precisely for that last portion of the conversation?

HE WITNESS: How long that took? MR. PERRY: How long that took and on what days is that occurred. THE WITNESS: It was on the day that I met with Mr. Barbour in his office and I couldn't give you an estimated amount of time. But I was very specific about that, for a lot of reasons. Having been in the Federal [11] Government, I had lots of experience with loose chains of command and I wanted to understand precisely what it was and I think he made it very clear what it was MR. PERRY: Let's let Howard identify himself. [14] MR. SKLAMBERG: I'm Howard Sklamberg with the [15] [16] minority. BY MS. ROSENBERG: [17] Q: On the 501(c)(4) status, were you surprised that [18] [19] NPF - was it your understanding that the 501(c)(4) status application was still pending? A: Yes. We discussed the fact that the application had been made, that the IRS had made a supplemental request [23] for information. We discussed Mr. Barbour's opinion why the

[24] application had not been granted. He explained that both

[25] the organizational matters relating to the founding of NPF

(1) and the filing of the application had been reviewed extensively by counsel, that counsel was confident that both the organizational and operational tests had been met.

Q: This was counsel for NPF?

A: Counsel for NPF, and that the application would be [5] [6] granted.

At some point after that, I reviewed the articles of incorporation and other documents to satisfy myself that [8] (9) it met the purpose test and I believed that it did. !10

Q: Were you surprised that the application seemed to be taking a long time, the granting of 501(c)(4) status?

(12) A: No, it's been my experience, and I spoke to [13] friends of mine who were tax lawyers, that sometimes the IRS [14] takes an extraordinarily long time to make up its mind.

Q: So you weren't concerned about this

[15] A: Well, I would have preferred that the application (16) [17] be granted as soon as possible, absolutely, but knowing the way the IRS functions and how slow it can be and how [19] inefficient it can be, it didn't surprise me.

Q: Did you have - this is jumping ahead a little [21] bit - did you have any other dealings with the IRS on 501(c)(4) status while you were president of NPF? [22]

A: Well, I had one or two conversations with one of [23] [24] the staff attorneys who was handling the application 125] sometime in 1995. The conversation was, in both cases, I

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(1) think very briefly, essentially along the lines of "Where [2] are you?" The answer was equally brief: "Well, we're still working on it."

There was a second supplemental request for information from the IRS in late '95 or early '96 and I in didn't deal directly with the IRS about that but I participated in preparing the NPF response.

Q: What type of information were they requesting? A: Well, I don't have the document but it was materials about what NPF's activities had been in 1995.

[11] That included the 10 or 11 megaconserences that NPF had [12] conducted in Washington on a range of issues, policy '3] issues - telecommunications, international trade, health [4] care, a range of things like that. I'm sure you have at

[15] least some of that documentation.

We provided copies of Common Sense, the quarterly publication. We provided copies of the NPF Newsletter and [10] other documentation like that. I think we updated [19] information on who was a member of the NPF board of [20] directors, that sort of thing

Q: And did you prepare that information or did your [21]

[22] counsel -A: I participated. Counsel for NPF made the final [24] submission and was overall responsible for putting it

(25) together.

[15]

(8)

Q: Who was counsel for NPF at that time? A: Well, the first counsel for NPF was Linda Long, who left her law firm, the Blank, Rome law firm, in late '95 because of personal illness. She was replaced by Tim Fry of that firm and I believe it was Mr. Fry who was responsible

(a) for putting together the response to the second IRS m supplemental request.

Q: Getting back to the discussion you were having with Haley Barbour, the first discussion about you becoming president of NPF, did he tell you at that time that NPF was [10] (11) in debt?

A: He was there a debt; some money was owed to Signet (12) Bank; some money was owed to the RNC. He expressed [13] [14]

confidence that money would be paid to pay it off. Q: Did you know how much was owed to Signet Bank?

I don't recall if he mentioned a figure or not. (16 Q: And do you recall if he mentioned the figure that 1177 was owed to the RNC? [18]

A: I don't recall

[19] Q: Did he tell you anything in detail at all about e Signal Bank loan at that first meeting?

(2) A: I think what I recall is that he mentioned that a [23] loan had - that NPF had a debt to the RNC, that he had [24] decided at some point in 1994 to take out a bank loan to pay 25 off part of that debt and that that explained why there

(1) were, in effect, two debts - a debt to Signet and a smaller [2] debt that remained to the RNC.

2: During that first conversation with Haley Barbour, (4) did he tell you anything about the particulars of the Signet [5] Bank loan; in other words, that there was a guarantee made in by Young Brothers?

A: There was no discussion about the specifics of the loan. There was no mention of Young Brothers or a

Q: During that first conversation where you testified [11] that Haley Barbour said that he would take the bulk of the fund-raising responsibilities, what did you understand that to mean? What was he going to do as far as fund-raising?

A: That he would be the person who did most of the asking for contributions. He explained that NPF did not do direct mail fund-raising, like many other think-tanks do, [17] and that he was not eager to get involved in that. And he (18) said that he had intended that he would be the principal [19] fund-raiser and that he would continue that.

I had told him, as I mentioned earlier, that I had essentially no fundraising experience and that I wanted him (21) to understand that before I undertook the job. [22]

Q: During that first meeting with Haley Barbour sometime in November, did he offer you the job on the spot? (24)

A: Yes, I believe so.

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Page 23

Q: And did you accept it? [1]

A: I did not, no.

Q: When did you accept Mr. Barbour's offer?

A: Shortly before Christmas, I believe. I was before (5) the first of the year.

Q: Christmas of '94?

A: '94

M

Q: Did you have any other meetings with Mr. Barbour

before accepting his offer?

A: I don't think we had any other meetings. I think we had another conversation or two on the phone.

Q: And do you recall what you discussed in the phone conversations before you accepted the offer?

A: I think one thing that I had mentioned in the [14] meeting that I wanted to be clear with him about was that I would be able to continue to practice law during my tenure at NPF, which he agreed to. Obviously NPF would be the

priority and, as for any lawyer, there would be no conflict of interest question that came up. I didn't think there would be. I don't think there ever was, but I wanted to

[21] just be sure he understood that for me, that was a

prerequisite to accepting the position, and he agreed with rest that

Q: Did you, during those phone conversations, give [24] iss him any idea of how much time you would be spending

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[7]

[1] practicing law versus how much time you would be able to [2] spend at NPF?

A: We didn't really discuss it in terms of time. I made the commitment to him that whatever my responsibilities

were at NPF, that those would be fulfilled and the law practice would be in addition to that.

Q: Was your salary adjusted based on the fact that you continued to practice law?

[8] A: The salary was fixed, was at his offer, and was to do the job necessary to be done at NPF, and he agreed to [10]

(11) Q: Were there any other salary alterations or payment [12] adjustments with the law firm when you went to work for NPF? 1137

MR. PERRY: I'm not sure that's really within the (15)

scope of our investigation.

THE WITNESS: I think that's my personal business, [16]

quite frankly. [17]

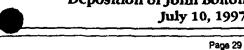
BY MS. ROSENBERG: 1181 Q: So you're refusing to answer the question? [19] MR. PERRY: His personal law firm stuff is so far [20] outside our scope that it's insulting. [21]

MS. ROSENBERG: Excuse me, Phil. I don't believe [22] ou're representing this client.

MR. PERRY: No. I'm not, but I'm representing the integrity of the committee and that's an improper question.

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Page 26 MS. ROSENBERG: Phil, I'll ask the witness the [1] correct? [2] questions and let him decide whether he wants to answer. A: I don't know that I would call it transitioning. THE WITNESS: I'm not going to answer that [3] I think as Haley described it to me, that phase was over. [4] question because I don't think it has any pertinence to your [4] His idea for '95-'96 was as I described and as I laid out in is that Common Sense article and that's what we began to do in 151 inquiry MR. PERRY: Our job is not to probe people's [6] [6] January of '95. personal financial information. Q: So the megaconferences were Haley Barbour's idea; BY MS. ROSENBERG: (8) is that correct? Q: Did you discuss your employment or pending A: It wasn't a completely formed idea but his notion (10) was that major policy conferences in Washington on currently [10] employment at NPF with anyone else at NPF before you [11] accepted in December of 1994? [11] topical policy issues was what he wanted NPF to do, and I A: No. (12) concurred in that. (12) G: Haley Barbour was the only NPF person that you Q: Had you discussed that idea or notion of major [13] [[13] [14] talked to about it? policy conferences in Washington prior to you starting at [14] A: That's correct. (IS NPF? [15] A: Yes, I think we discussed it at the meeting in his Q: And then you decided to accept the offer, as you [161 117] said, sometime in December of 1994. Did you have any other ניון office. [18] meetings with Haley Barbour or did you just make a phone Q: And you agreed that that was a good idea? [18] A: I thought it was a great idea. [19] call and tell him you accepted? [191 Q: Who did you answer to at NPF? Who was your A: As I think I testified a minute ago, I think we [21] had another couple of phone conversations and that was it. [21] supervisor? A: I answered to Haley as chairman of the board. [22] There were no more meetings that I remember. Q: When you first came on, then, in January of '95, [23] Q: Anyone else? [24] what did you understand the mission of NPF to be? A: No. [24] A: The tasks that Haley had in mind for NPF are Q: And who was immediately below you? [25] Page 27 [1] actually contained in some detail in an article in Common A: Jackie Wolcott. [1] 27 Sense, the first issue of Common Sense after I took over, Q: Anyone else? [3] called "The Mission of the National Policy Forum" in 1995, A: After I removed Denning, she was the vice 4) and feel free to take a look at that It was hosically to president. Q: On policy decisions that the NPF made, who was (5) Contain the regard afforences, to begin the week on the book that in eventually hornese Agenda for America to continue to publish ultimately responsible for those decisions? [6] [7] Common Sense and to otherwise engage in activities typical A: Ilaley and me. (8) of think-tanks in Washington. Q: Haley and you together? A: Sometimes I made them by myself. Sometimes we Q: When you first came on in January of '95, did you [10] make any staff changes at NPF? [10] made them together. Sometimes he made them. The two of us A: Well, there were some staff changes that were [11] made them, one way or the other. (12) being made, in effect, by people who were leaving at the Q: And financial issues at NPF, who was ultimately [12] (13) time and I brought some additional people in, not responsible for those decisions? [13] [14] necessarily in January, but I began at that point to A: Haley and I discussed budget questions on a [14] (15) regular basis, discussed the conferences we were going to [15] assemble my own management team and to make changes, yes. Q: Out of who you consider the senior staff that were do, discussed Agenda for America, things like that, so that [17] already in place when you came on, did any of the senior he was well aware of what we were doing. We were very [16] staff leave after you came on or around the time period that [18] closely in touch on the program of work on a regular basis. [19] you started at NPF? Q: How often did you talk to Haley Barbour when you [19] A: Yes, Kelly Guesnier, who had been in charge of were working at NPF? [21] fund-raising in '93 and '94, had either already announced or A: I think it's very hard to give you an average but [21] whenever I needed to, basically [22]

[22] announced shortly after I arrived that she was leaving, and

.[23] I replaced her with Grace Wiggins and Diane Harrison. Mary Crawford, who had been in charge of public

[25] affairs, also left about that time and I replaced her with

[1] Fran Westner.

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Common Sense, at that point, the editorship was vacant. I think Judy van Rest had already left and I filled (4) that position with Cary Weil.

And a little bit longer after that, I replaced is I eliminated Denning and Denning's position and created a new position which I think was originally called vice

president for policy and later just vice president, with [6] 191 Jackie Wolcott. Q: Did the staff overall increase or decrease around [10]

[11] the time period you started? A: It had been decreasing, as I understand it, 1121 [13] beginning in basically the summer of 1994. With all of the [14] changes that were being made, I think it basically [15] stabilized around March or April at a level perhaps one or

[16] two people below where it was on January 1, 1995. Q: About how many people were on staff at that time?

A: There were about 20, 25 at that point. There were [18] 119) other people I let go at what I would call below the senior [20] staff level at about that time, as well.

Q: It's my understanding, and correct me if I'm 122] wrong, that around the time that you came on to NPF or 123] shortly thereafter, NPF was transitioning from doing a lot [24] of grassroots forums throughout the country to moving into [25] the space of what you describe as megaconferences; is that

A: Call him or go over and see him, sure. [24] Q: He did not have an office at NPF; is that correct?

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Q: And you would just call him?

A: No, that's correct. Q: So you would have to reach him at the RNC? A: Or on the road or in Mississippi or wherever.

Q: Were you usually able to reach Haley Barbour directly or did you have to talk to his staff? A: Well, sometimes I talked to Barbara, his

secretary, or Molly or Kirk or other people over there, Sanford McAllister sometimes, because he was on the road, and I'd say, "Tell Haley X," and they would pass it on and (10) then they would - Barbara, for example, would call me or [11] call Jackie and tell us what the response was.

Q: And you mentioned a couple of first names. [12] A: Holly Salatch was an assistant. Kirk Blalock was [13] 114) an assistant. Barbara Ehrenrich was an assistant. Sanford McAllister was his chief of staff at the RNC. វេទា

Q: Other than the individuals you just named, was [16] there anyone else at the RNC that you talked to on a regular [18] basis? [19]

A: Not on a regular basis, no.

Q: Was there anyone else at the RNC that you talked [21] to occasionally?

A: During the course of two years? Sure. I'm sure I (22) ran into and said hello to probably 100 people at different [24] times during the course -

Q: Let me clarify the question. Was there anyone

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(1) else at the RNC you talked to about NPF business? A: During the first six or seven months of 1995, NPF

[3] did a television program called Listening to America. We

(4) used the RNC as a vendor, in effect, paid them a commercial rate for the use of the TV studio and some of their , personnel to produce the show. Fran Westner was basically [7] in charge of that relationship but from time to time I spoke

[8] with other people over there about it.

Q: Other than the individuals that you named that [10] were Haley Barbour's assistants or worked with Haley Barbour [11] in dealing with the individual you named in dealing with the [12] Listening to America television program, is there anyone (13) else at the RNC that you spoke to about NPF business?

[14] A: There were a lot of people that I had conversations with where I would mention NPF because that's [15] where I worked and that's what I talked to everybody about. [16]

Let me make it very clear. I didn't take any [18] orders or any direction or any suggestions or any guidance or anything from anybody at the RNC . [19]

MR. PERRY: Is that also true of the NPF staff? [50] - [21] THE WITNESS: To the best of my knowledge. If I 1221 had known anything else, I would have fired them.

BY MS. ROSENBERG: Q: Did you bring on any new board members at the time [25] you started at NPF?

A: Well, it wouldn't have been for me to bring them [2] on I was elected to the board so I guess I should count myself. I believe that Congressman Boehner also joined the [3] board at the same time I did, and I think that's it. Q: And did you recommend Congressman Boehner to the [5] [6] board or did A: No, I think that was a recommendation Haley had [8] concluded before I came on I believe that both my election

[9] and Congressman Boehner's election were at the January '95

[10] board meeting. Q: Do you still have the minutes to the board meetings?

[13] A: No, I do not.

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Q: I'm assuming there were minutes of the board [15] meetings and you had them at one time.

A: They were in the NPF files.

Q: After starting at NPF, what was your role as far

[18] as developing policy, NPF policy?
[19] A: Well, a lot of what NPF did was try to encourage [20] discussion of major policy issues. It was our view -(21) there's an analogy in political science in the American (22) political system, and I forget the author of it but it's a [23] very good analogy that says the American political system is really not a two-party system; it's a one-and-a-half-party psystem. It describes it as the sun and the moon. There's

[1] one dominant party that's intellectually dominant and the other party tends to be a pale reflection of it.

It was my view in 1995-1996 that the Republican Party was the intellectual sun in that metaphor and a lot of what we were trying to do was encourage debate among

Republicans on a variety of policy issues. So it was not so much we were setting policy as (a) such as it was encouraging debate. And just as an example

of that, the first megaconference we did was on telecommunications reform and there were a number of [10] [11] different positions that different lawmakers had. Different [12] policy analysts had different positions. But essentially it

was an argument about the extent and speed and nature of [14] telecommunications deregulation. In other words, the debate [15] Was no longer increased regulation versus decreased

[16] regulation. The debate was how to deregulate, which we [17] considered a fundamentally conservative or Republican (18) debate.

And we thought that airing the various points of iew about that sort of thing was something very positive we [21] could do. It contributed or we hoped it would contribute to 1221 the recreation of that intellectual ferment in the

Republican circles that I mentioned before MR. PERRY: When was that particular forum? THE WITNESS: It was in February or March of '95 [1] I don't recall at this time. It was the first one, the

[2] first megaconference.

BY MS. ROSENBERG:

Q: And your role in shaping the telecommunications [5] debate that you just described -

A: Well, I was overall in charge of putting together the structure of the conference and making the final (8) decisions on who would participate on the panels, who the speakers would be, how we would structure the issues that [10] the panels were to discuss, and that sort of thing

Q: Would you have been the person who I think you [12] described would have shaped the debate as to how to

deregulate versus how to slow regulation?

[14] A: I wish I could take credit for it but I think that would be reaching a little bit. No, that was - each of the [15] different megaconferences had a different subject. Each we tried to craft in a different way to highlight what we [18] thought the particular pertinent issues were, and I would (18) have been very much involved in that. Q: Who else would have been involved in this 1201

[21] discussion? A: Others in the NPF staff - Haley, to a certain

extent. He was very involved in telecommunications because [24] it was our first one; it was an issue he was personally

[25] interested in. I think it's fair to say that he wanted to

[1] be sure that the first one was a success. But I think as

[2] time went on, fairly quickly, the level of his participation [3] in putting together the megaconferences went down very substantially.

Q: Do you recall who the panelists were in the

telecommunications conference? A: Well, I recall some of them. The opening speaker

was Jay Keyworth, who had been President Reagan's science

[9] adviser. The closing speaker, who was originally intended 10) to be a luncheon speaker, which was the pattern we generally

[11] followed, was Senator Dole, which I was very pleased at. I

[12] remember from my days at the Justice Department in the mid-

[13] 1980s when the United States was the only major

[14] industrialized country to have its telecommunications policy [15] run by a Federal District Court judge, that Senator Dole had

[18] been one of the first people to propose legislation to get

[17] us out of that particular conundrum. He had been involved [18] in telecommunications reform from the beginning. He was

[19] obviously the majority leader of the Senate. We thought it was great for NPF to get him involved in that first

[21] conference.

In terms of the panels, we really established the [23] pattern there that we hoped to follow in all the subsequent

1241 megaconferences, which was that we wanted a very high-level [25] public discussion among key members of Congress who would

[1] actually be involved in shaping the policy concerning 12) telecommunications deregulation and major corporate

[3] decisions-makers and leaders of people interested in the

policy decisions that would result.

We thought that that kind of discussion would be most appealing to what we considered our natural constituency, which was the members of the NPF policy

committees, various interested parties and think-tanks, [9] academic and press around town, and we thought it would

[10] provoke a very high level of discussion. And I think, by

and large, that turned out to be correct.

At telecommunications we had Senator Packwood, Senator Pressler. We had the chairman of the House

Telecommunications ~ Jack Brooks, chairman of the House [15] subcommittee that had jurisdiction. We had, I think, a

[16] number of other members of Congress, and we had a number of

industry CEOs or other top corporate management.

The speakers and the rough order of the panels at

all the megaconferences were contained in one-page hand-outs that were given to everybody as they came in. We had a file 211 of those at NPF and I believe it was stored at the time we

basically closed it down. You may well have copies of it.

Q: Do you recall any of the CEOs that were panelists? A: Gerald Levin from Time-Warner. I believe the head

25) of the Southern Company. We had an executive, I think, from

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[1] Bell South. We had a senior executive on the international [2] side of AT&T. We had, I think, the CEO of MCI. And there were others, as well.

I may say I haven't reviewed any documents in connection with this deposition and I did not participate in (6) or see any of the documents that I had read in the newspaper [7] NPF has produced to you.

Q: I understand this is all to the best of your

[9] recollection and I appreciate that.

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Of the guests at that teleconference that you just [10] [11] named the CEOs, the panelists, did you personally invite [12] those CEOs? Did someone else invite them?

A: Personally in the sense that I probably sent out [13] [14] letters to each of them, either confirming their [15] participation or putting the formal invitation on a piece of [16] paper to get it into their respective corporate decision-[17] making systems. How they were individually approached, you know,

[18] varied with each individual and each conference. I could [20] try and answer that on sort of an individual by individual [21] basis but it was whatever - the same way you try to invite [22] anybody to a conference. It's to find the best person who [23] can persuade them that this is something they want to do. Q: Did you have any personal or professional contacts [25] with any of the panelists, either at the telecommunications

[2] substantive areas were, and they had ideas. We would speak (3) with - policy council directors would speak with Senate and [4] House staff members who were substantive experts in these [5] things. Sometimes I would talk to members of Congress or [6] staff people about that. I knew a lot of people in the kind [7] of think-tank community around Washington that I would talk [8] to. And it was a very - we tried to cast the net very 19] broadly because we were looking for people who were [10] articulate, who could provide the kind of perspectives that [11] We Wanted.

[1] spokespeople for various perspective in respective

One thing we found was that frequently - I don't (12) [13] know about frequently - one thing we found was that there [14] were times when it was difficult to get corporate [15] spokespeople because they feared regulatory retaliation. So

[16] We also used representatives of trade associations or [17] academics and think-tank persons. There was no one correct [18] formula for each megaconference. Each one was constructed (19) on its own

[50] Q: You said that corporate spokespeople feared (21) regulatory retaliation?

A: Some corporate officials - for example, we did a [22] [23] Conference on the Food and Drug Administration and because many of the industry people had applications for new drug 125) permits or were seeking other kinds of regulatory approval,

Page 39 [1] conference or any others?

A: Personal or professional over what period? My p entire professional career?

Q: Recent personal or professional, around the time [5] of - say within a few years of the time you started working (6) at NPF.

A: Well, I don't think I had any personal or (8) professional contact with any of the noncongressional people. Senator Pressler I had known because he was on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and I was at the State [10]

[11] Department. Senator Packwood I had dealt with when I was at [12] [13] the Justice Department in a variety of contexts, I think to [14] a lesser extent when I was at the State Department.

Congressman Brooks I had not met until shortly [16] before the megaconference. I met with him in his office to [17] discuss the conference. That was a case where I invited him (18) specifically right there to testify. [19]

Senator Dole I had known for many years. My first [20] wife worked for him.

Jay Keyworth I had known when he was science [21] 221 adviser to President Reagan. That's it of those I remember.

Q: And I believe you testified that at least at that [24] first megaconference – well, maybe you didn't testify to [25] this - did you personally or professionally know any of the

(1) they were concerned that being publicly visible criticizing [2] the FDA, its commissioners, its procedures, might risk the p) pending applications that their companies had. We received many of the same comments from people [5] concerned about EPA and some of the other regulatory [6] agencies, as well.

Q: Was it difficult to get panelists? A: It was harder than I thought it would have been. [9] Certainly in terms of the high level that we were seeking, [10] schedules get filled up well in advance and scheduling was [11] always a major concern for us, given the congressional work [12] schedule, recess schedule and so on, in an effort to be

[13] timely in connection with when we did different subjects and [14] that sort of thing.

So when you look at all of the - I mean, even 11151 down to the nitty-gritty of which hotel could we reserve at which time and where was it going to be and that sort of thing, it was a very complex calculus to put these together.

Q: You said you made an effort to be timely in the 1191 conferences. How would you define timely? A: Well, things that were either issues that were [21]

[22] ripe for public discussion or that were about to be. For [23] example, we did one megaconference in - I guess it was late '95 or early '96 on public utility deregulation and concepts 25) like retail wheeling and competition among distribution and

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A: I did not. I think I previously testified I did [3] not know any of them.

Q: Did you know any of the CEOs personally or [5] professionally at any of the other megaconferences?

A: I don't think so. Not all of the participants at 17] the subsequent megaconferences were CEOs. Not all of them [8] were CEOs at the first one. And there were certainly m panelists that I knew in subsequent megaconferences from my (10) own background, but I don't recall that I knew any of the [11] other CEOs

MS. ROSENBERG: Why don't we take a 10-minute [12] [13] break?

[14] [Recess.] (15) BY MS. ROSENBERG:

[21]

Q: Mr. Bolton, we were talking about, before we took a break, about the megaconferences and panelists and how [18] they were invited to be panelists. You testified that you [19] had some involvement in inviting panelists but that there [20] were other ways that panelists came to be on the forums. Can you describe how else panelists were invited,

[22] who else was involved in the decision-making? A: Well, I think the staff of NPF, particularly the [24] policy council directors, who were familiar with the substantive issues, knew who some of the most articulate

Page 43 [1] provision of electrical power, which was really before that [2] had come up very much on the public radar screen. That was something that I was particularly happy to do because we thought that was the sort of thing where, to go back to my sun and moon metaphor, where we could have an early

discussion on that. Telecommunications, in '95, I think most people felt that '95 would be the year in which Congress enacted major telecommunications reform. It turned out it didn't happen until 1996 but we wanted to present the issues very [11] early in that debate, as well. That's a sort of typical

[12] example. Q: Was the timing of megaconferences ever determined [13] [14] by things that were actually happening on Capitol Hill -[15] hearings or legislation?

A: No. It would have been too hard to calibrate. These were big events, which is why we called them [18] megaconferences.

Q: How was the budget of the megaconferences [20] determined?

A: Well, in the first one we had certain things that [21] were sort of fixed. We knew what the rent for the hall would be at the Renaissance Hotel. We knew things like [24] that And then, after that, we had a pretty good idea what 25] the cost for setting up would be, what the cost of lunch

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Page 44 (1) that we usually provided would be, the cost of transcription ह्य services, the lighting, the sound system and all those various things. Œ

And the budget didn't vary that much during the 15 [5] or so that we did after that. It was pretty well known, (6) within some variation.

Q: And what was that? Do you recall?

A: The average would have been between 35 and (0) \$50,000. [9]

And how did NPF pay for the megaconferences? A: From the general treasury that we had, from the [12] funds that were in the general treasury.

[13] n: So, in other words, the normal solicitations for [14] contributions would have been used to pay for the (15] megaconferences?

A: That's correct. What we did, in part, was that we [16] [17] thought people who had an interest in the subject matter of the conference might be willing to make a contribution, and we talked to them about the work of NPF, talked to them about the nature of its mission and what we were doing, and solicited their support. Sometimes they made a contribution; sometimes they didn't. (221

O: Did you view the megaconferences themselves as [53] [24] fund-raising events?

A: No, no, not in the sense that you think of selling

Q: And do you recall how individuals managed to get in on the guest list for these receptions? A: I think some were in the files, as I say, as

[4] companies that had already contributed; some were people we [5] had approached; others were people who were involved in [6] industries that we had either done a megaconference on or

were contemplating doing a megaconference on who we thought would be interested in NPF's work. That sort of legwork and 191 research, if you will, was done by Grace Wiggins when she

[10] was there and Diane Harrison.

A lot of people were suggested by others that we [12] or they already knew and they said, "Well, you should invite [13] X and Y might be interested," and so on.

Q: Did Haley Barbour make any suggestions as to who should be invited to the receptions?

A: I'm sure he did, yeah. I don't recall any specifically but as part of the conversations he was having,

[18] he made suggestions about invitations to those receptions, people that I should see to follow up on to discuss NPF's work in more detail and that sort of thing.

Q: And did you make any suggestions of any [21] individuals to invite?

A: I may well have. I don't recall any specifically. Q: Just a point of clarification, and I don't mean to

es be correcting you but your fund-raiser you keep referring to

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[1] tickets at a table or anything like that; not at all. They were, I think, useful as examples of some of the work NPF was doing in the policy arena. We also talked about the television show; we talked about Common Sense; we talked [5] about Agenda for America that I was in the process of writing. Later we talked a little bit about the work we [7] were doing on the presidential transition effort.

Things like that. In other words, the work that NPF was doing, we hoped to show to companies that it was 191 [10] something that was worth supporting.

Q: Did NPF ever have fund-raising events, as I think [11] [12] you described it - selling tickets or -

A: Not selling tickets. We had a couple or three [14] receptions, all of which, I think, were in 1995. I'm [15] thinking of two specifically where we invited people who were Washington representatives of different companies, [17] different trade associations, professional people in

Washington. [18] The two that I'm thinking of, Haley and Speaker [19] [20] Gingrich both spoke. I spoke a little bit. I introduced them, mostly. They spoke about the work of NPF and what NPF [21] was doing. [22]

Q: Do you recall when those receptions took place? [23] A: I believe they were in the spring or summer of [24] '95. There may have been one other. I can recall

(1) physically being at two. There may have been one or two **(2)**

Q: Where did they take place - the receptions take µ) place?

A: One took place at the Capitol Hill Club. One took place at a restaurant down the street from NPF's headquarters on Pennsylvania Avenue **(7)**

Q: And how many people attended those receptions?

A: Twenty or 25. We decided - I guess this was mostly mine and Haley's decision - not to pursue that 1101 because it didn't seem to be a very effective way to do it. [12] I personally don't enjoy that sort of thing that much so I was not at all unhappy to abandon that style. [13] [14]

Q: Were they effective fund-raisers at all?

I don't think so, no.

(15)

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[16] Q: Were the guests for those receptions [17] representatives of one particular industry or a particular (18) industry, say, for each reception?

A: No, in some cases they were representatives of companies that had already made a contribution. In some ses they were companies we'd talked to. In other cases key were just people we thought might be interested in [23] NPF's work. It was kind of a fairly wide variety.

Largely I would describe it as Washington [24] 25] representative-type people.

[1] as Grace Wiggins; is that her last name?

A: I think she's Grace Cummings now.

Q: I thought, in things I'd been reading, it was actually Weigers.

A: Grace Weigers; I'm sorry.

Q: I just wanted to clarify that for the record. I

believe it's W-i-e-g-e-r-s, or e-i.

A: E-i.

Q: Okay, I just wanted to make sure we're talking about the same person when you mention her. Thanks.

Were there any other fund-raising events besides

these receptions you've described? [12]

A: I don't recall any others. [13] Q: Getting back now to your role in various aspects [14] of NPF, what was your role regarding production of the [15]

publications that NPF put out? [16]

A: Cary Weil was day to day in charge of producing [17] Common Sense. I think her title was managing editor or something like that. I had overall responsibility for it. She did a very good job. I mostly let her do it. I would

read the articles as they came in from time to time, decide on some, give her priorities, what I thought was important

to include. But basically, she carried the work. 1231 Fran Westner did the newsletter. We'd talk about

es it, its preparation, but she was responsible for writing it

Page 46 (1) and putting it together.

[4]

Q: Did you have any role in deciding who would contribute articles to any of the publications?

A: Yes, I did, to Common Sense.

Q: And what was that role? How did you decide?

A: Sometimes we solicited articles from people that I thought would make for an interesting conversation.

Sometimes articles came in and we had to make judgments

whether they fit our editorial priorities. A variety of different things like that.

Q: Were donors ever given the opportunity to submit 1111 an article in exchange for making a contribution? [12]

A: Not while I was there.

[13] Q: Who decided - or what was your role in deciding [14] who would receive the various publications, either the [15]

newsletter or Common Sense? [16] 1171

A: The newsletter went to the members of the policy councils, which was around 1,500 people roughly, went to contributors, one or two people per corporate contributor. It went to a press list and may have gone to some other [21] people. That list - I've just described the categories

that list may have changed - those lists may have changed [22] from time to time. The categories were basically set. (23)

We, from time to time, sent the newsletter to [25] people who were potential contributors as a further

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Democrats:

A: No.

Page 53 public forum. What they did when they walked off the stage,

one or two people from the Democratic National Committee,

MR. PERRY: The conferences were certainly open to

THE WITNESS: They were open to anybody basically.

Q: Were the megaconferences broadcast on GOP-TV?

Q: Have you ever used any contacts from an NPF

conference in your current lobbying or law practice?

BY MS. ROSENBERG:

I don't know. But that wasn't part of our program.

I might say we had sign-up sheets at all these megaconferences which were routinely attended by at least

and I don't know what they did, either.

A: I don't know the answer to that.

Q: Were they broadcast anywhere?

Page 50 [1] indication of what NPF was doing. Common Sense was mailed to a series of lists of between 15,000 and 18,000 people per quarterly issue and (4) that list was compiled of all members of Congress, Republican and Democrat, Republican officeholders around the country, subscribers in academic libraries, university libraries and others around the country, media lists, things [7]

[8] like that. It was basically the same list that was mailed over and over again. It went to all the members of the [10] policy council - Common Sense went to all the members of

[11] the policy councils. It went to contributors. That's [12] basically about it.

[14] Sense? A: We would have loved to have made Common Sense a 1157 profit-making operation. We did have a subscription rate. [17] It was a relatively small number of subscribers, mostly

Q: Did you ever charge anyone for copies of Common

university libraries, that sort of thing. We discussed, from time to time, making it a cost [19] [20] center in and of itself and, for a variety of reasons, concluded that it was never quite right to do that. [21] Q: So the groups or individuals you just named who [22] received Common Sense, they got it for free? (23) A: That's correct.

Q: Did any of the political parties receive Common

A: I don't know the answer to that. C-Span was there 1171 a couple of times. A number of TV networks came for [1B] different ones, for different purposes. Whether they were [19] [20] broadcast or not, I honestly don't know. Q: You had said that - earlier you testified that -[21] A: I might say we had some TV footage done of some of [22] [23] them for the NPF TV show. So in that sense I believe at [24] least small bits and pieces of them would have been [25] broadcast.

Page 54

[1] Sense?

[13]

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A: I don't think we sent anything to the political parties. We sent, as I said, we sent an issue to every [4] member of Congress, all 535, and many of the staffs, staff [5] directors and that sort of thing, received their own copies; [6] members of policy councils who may have been party officials [7] or that sort of thing.

Q: And then you had another publication, if I [9] remember correctly. That was the Listening to America [10] publication, correct?

[11] A: Well, Listening to America was published in 1994 [12] in two versions, a long version and a short version, and [13] that was before I got there. It was a one-time shot. It [14] was not an on-going publication.

Q: Were there any other publications while you were (16) there?

[17] A: No, the newsletter and Common Sense were the two [18] publications. [19]

Q: Getting back, then, to the megaconferences and [20] talking more about the panels and how they were determined, [21] were there steering committees at all to help recruit

[22] panelists? A: We had, on an ad hoc basis, sometimes people who [23] 124) we considered knowledgeable about the particular topic -[25] sometimes congressional staff members; mostly it was

(1) internal NPF staff - who were involved in doing it. [2] sometimes people from the policy councils, but the kind of workaday responsibility was NPF's. [3]

Q: And when elected officials, members of Congress, [4] were invited to the megaconferences, were they ever

is reimbursed for their expenses? A: No. We, from time to time, would have a van or a [8] car to be able to bring them from Capitol Hill to the

[9] Renaissance Hotel, where most of them took place, to make [10] sure they could get back for votes and that sort of thing [11] but many of them also came on their own and I don't believe

we ever reimbursed them for cab fare or anything like that. [12] [13] Q: Was there ever honoraria?

[14] A: No, not for the megaconferences. [15]

Was there ever honoraria for anything? A: Not while I was there; I don't believe so, no.

Q: Were the megaconferences ever used as a vehicle [19] for lobbying the Republican or Democratic members of [19] Congress who might have been panelists?

A: Not by NPF, no.

Q: Are you aware that anyone might have lobbied, and 1211 I'll use that term loosely, the members of Congress who were [22] panelists or guests at the megaconferences?

A: Well, the purpose of the megaconference was to [25] talk about the issues, and that's what was done in the

Q: Could you tell me about the NPFTV show?

A: It was a half an hour show broadcast once a month or six times. In the first six months of '95 we concluded (4) that it was not cost-effective and we ended it after the six shows that Haley had committed to broadcast when he arranged [6] to pick it up.

Q: And how was that paid for? A: That would have been paid for out of the normal

contributions, out of the general treasury.

Q: And was it your testimony earlier - correct me if 10) I'm wrong - that the RNC was somehow involved in the 1111 broadcast? 1121

A: We purchased the RNC's services as a vendor -[13] their broadcast facility, their technical people and that 15 sort of thing. We paid them a commercial fee for that and those receipts from the RNC - from NPF to the RNC were made [17] basically on a show by show basis.

Q: How did you establish the fee that NPF would pay 1181 [19]

(201 A: Fran Westner talked to a number of people about what it might be. We had inquiries from some other people [21] [22] about doing the show, about producing it for us. She made [23] some calls, I believe, to other possible producers. And the [24] people at the RNC were told by their counsel, as ours was [25] advising us, that the fee should be on a commercial basis.

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Q: So to the best of your knowledge, the fee was roughly what you would have had to pay another producer? A: I believe that's correct. [3]

Q: So why did you choose the RNC?

A: Because it was two blocks down the street and it was high quality and because Haley wanted to do that.

Q: And do you know why Haley wanted to do that? 7 A: Because it was two blocks down the street and it was high quality. [8]

Q: What can you tell me about NPF's involvement with [10] [11] the Republican Exchange Satellite Network?

A: I believe that is the organization that transferred the TV show to NPF. That was negotiated [13] [14] basically before I came on board. In other words, the

decision had been made to undertake this. I think the final documents were signed after I came on board. I think

[17] Denning actually signed them but it was a decision that was [18] made before I showed up. [19] Q: So you weren't involved in any of the decision-

[20] making process at all? A: No, not to take the show over. [21]

Q: Do you know what that means, to take the show 122 over? Can you define that for me? 1231

A: Weil, I think the RESN had the name to the show [24] and had access to satellite broadcast channels. Now, I am

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Page 56 (1) way over my head technically here and I feel very unsure [2] even saying that, but they had some arrangement that existed m whereby the satellites or the cable networks or whatever

they were would transmit the show, and Haley had agreed to fulfill those obligations for a period of six monthly

[6] broadcasts, with the option to continue it further if he [7] wanted to.

Q: Do you know if there was any payment - I'm way over my head in discussing this satellite issue, as well, [10] but do you know if there was payment for the right to [11] broadcast - payment to RESN for the right to broadcast the [12] shows or use their satellite?

A: No. I believe when the transfer of the show was [13] [14] made there was no payment from NPF to RESN and there was no [15] payment by NPF that I'm aware of to satellite owners or [16] anything else. The only cost I was aware of to NPF was the [17]

cost of producing each of the six shows. Q: Did you ever receive contributions from

[19] individuals who saw the broadcast? A: I don't know the answer to that. I don't recall 1201 [21] ever seeing a letter that said, "Gee, I saw the show and 122] here's a check." I don't recall that. I don't believe that (23) happened.

Q: You mentioned that parts of megaconferences were sometimes broadcast. What else were the topics or themes of

[1] the shows?

- [18]

A: Well, the tapes are somewhere in the NPF files. We did one on the environment. We did - we might have done [4] two on the environment. We did one on foreign policy. I [5] don't recall the other topics but they were of that kind, (6) the broad policy discussions that would have been typical of 17 the megaconferences. Frequently, when we were planning one [8] of the shows, having in mind that we had just done a (b) megaconference or that a megaconference was coming up, the fin topics were frequently related.

Q: And who were the guests on the shows? A: The guests were some elected Republican officials, [13] some people on the policy councils, different kinds of

[14] people like that. We had a couple of remote broadcasts. We had one on the environment with the governor of Mississippi, from Jackson, Mississippi. We had one from [17] Little Rock with Lieutenant Governor, as he was then, [18] Huckaby. We had one remote from Norfolk, Virginia from a [19] couple of people who owned a laundry who were being (20) harassed, in their view, by the EPA, which was a really good [21] one, that sort of thing.

We tried to have a variety of different guests so [23] it wasn't all just - I was the host and we wanted to avoid (24) having it entirely just people talking back and forth about [25] policy issues, so we tried to do a little bit of that.

[1] Haley was the host on the first one and I was the host on the other five. (2)

Q: Was it your first foray into television? A: I've done a lot of television but I was never a [5] host before that.

Q: Moving on to fund-raising at the National Policy Forum, was there a separate finance department at the [7] National Policy Forum? [8]

A: Yes, there was.

[6]

[10]

[15]

Q: And I believe you testified that when you came on, [11] that would have been Grace Weigers and -

A: She wasn't there. Kelly Guesnier was there and [13] Heather El Haj was there. Kelly Guesnier than left and I [14] brought Grace Weigers and Diane Harrison.

Q: Did Heather El Haj stay on?

A: She stayed on for over a year. She left sometime [16] (17) in the spring of 1996, I think.

[18] Q: And were you entirely responsible for hiring Grace Veigers and Diane Harrison?

A: I talked to Haley about both of them. I think he [21] either knew who they were or knew of them. Q: Had Haley said not to hire either one of them,

izaj would you have been able to A: I would not have hired them.

Q: And do you know if they were recommended as

[1] potential fund-raisers?

A: They were recommended by a number of people, yes.

Q: Do you know who recommended them? A: I don't recall offhand. Having not had really

very much experience myself, I wasn't in a position to make that judgment but the recommendations that did come in were

sufficient to convince me at the time that they were competent to do the job. As I say, I talked to Haley about

them and he either was comfortable enough, knowing them personally, or with the people who had recommended them, that he concurred. [11]

Q: Without getting into the identity of donors, how were the names of donors determined? [13]

A: Through a variety of different mechanisms people who were on the policy councils and their business

[16] affiliations, people who made inquiry about the National [17] Policy Forum, people who came to the megaconferences, people

who we thought might be interested in the specific subjects

that we were covering, and just from a general review of what we knew of goings-on in business and industry. (20)

Diane Harrison was a faithful daily reader of the Wall Street Journal, Fortune, Forbes, Business Week, that sort of thing, and she and I talked about people who might [24] be potential contributors.

Haley was probably the major source of names of [25]

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Page 59

[1] people who he spoke with.

Q: And I know you testified earlier you had not done [3] a lot of fund-raising - previously didn't have a lot of (4) fund-raising experience, but did you eventually get involved [5] in the fund-raising process at NPF?

A: Sure. What I did was talk to prospective

[7] contributors about the work of NPF, described what we did in terms of the megaconferences, Common Sense, Agenda for 191 America and the other things we were doing, tried to answer [10] their questions about the structure of NPF, who was involved

[11] in it, that kind of thing. Q: You talked to prospective contributors in one-on-[12] [13] one meetings or over the phone? How did that work?

A: Well, both, and from time to time, I would say [15] beginning from the spring of 1995 through the end of 1996, often Diane Harrison and I would go to visit somebody in the [17] Washington office, for example, of a corporation or trade [18] association.

I would basically explain the work of NPF, as I've said several times here today. Diane would be the kind of follow-up person to deal with whomever from the particular business or trade association who would be either the decision-maker or the point of contact for talking about the [24] potential contribution.

Q: How much of your time was spent on these fund-

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[1] raising meetings? A: It's very hard to put a percentage on it but it

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[23]

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was a fraction of my total time. Q: On sort of a weekly basis, can you give me an

[5] estimate of how much time you would spend fund-raising? A: I'd be very leery about a percentage. I mean,

there might be some weeks where we'd have four or five [8] meetings. You know, you get in a cab and arrive at K Street and wait and meet for half an hour and get another cab and [10] come back, and two or three times a day. But then there would be stretches where that wouldn't happen, as well.

So I did not keep hourly time records and I'd be [13] very reluctant to give a guess, but it was certainly a [14] distinct minority.

Q: And when you went on the fund-raising meetings, 1151

you said that Diane Harrison went with you. Did anybody [16] else go with you?

A: Very rarely. I can't even think of another time when others would have. She was responsible for fundraising at NPF so it was very important to have her come along. People would get to know her and then she would be able to follow up with it. 1221 Q: Did Haley Barbour ever go with you on fund-raising

calls? A: Not on calls that I went out to, the sort I've

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Page 62 [1] described, no.

Q: And Grace Weigers did not go with you? A: Grace wasn't there that long. She may have gone [4] out on a couple. I don't mean to exclude her. I just don't [5] recall one specifically.

Q: And do you know who set up the fund-raising meetings? [7]

A: Typically Diane would have asked - Diane Harrison would have asked for the appointment.

Q: Was there any reporting to Haley Barbour about the [10] [11] fund-raising at NPF?

A: From time to time we would send him descriptions [13] or I would talk to him on the phone of people I thought he [14] personally should follow up with. Diane Harrison regularly [15] put together a list of calls that we hoped he would make. On his travels around the country, you know, from a phone in [17] an airport, he'd have the NPF list and take it out and call [18] somebody. I think that describes it.

Q: Do you know where Diane Harrison is now?

A: She's in Kentucky, I believe.

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[19]

Q: How successful were fund-raising operations while [21] [22] you were there? Did you get responses from the majority of 123) people, contributions from the majority of people you talked [24] to?

A: I don't think we ever did a rack-up that would

[1] give an answer to that question. In 1995, the total receipts and total expenditures for the program and (3) operating expenses of NPF were roughly equal.

We had an increase in debt owed to the RNC that [5] was almost exactly equal to the decrease in debt paid off to [6] Signet. If you eliminate the payment of the Signet debt and m the receipt of the additional loans from the RNC, take that (e) out, what a company reporting would call its actual [9] operating revenues and expenditures, we broke even in 1995 [10] at a level of about \$3 million, which was the highest level [11] then to date, but basically we broke even.

That didn't turn out to be the case in 1996. But [12] [13] I considered 1995, on that basis, having NPF gone into debt [14] in 1993, gone into debt in 1994, my first year, in 1995, at [15] least the net debt at the end of the year was no greater [16] than it had been at the beginning of the year. It wasn't [17] less, but it wasn't any greater.

[18] Q: Do you have any idea why the increase in debt to [19] the RNC was comparable to the decrease in debt to Signet?

A: It wasn't necessarily on a dollar for dollar [20] [21] basis. It wasn't intended to be, although loans from the 1221 RNC were used to pay the Signet debt. It just worked out, [23] at the end of the year. It wasn't by design. It's just '[24] that's the way the numbers worked out.

Q: How were contribution solicitations documented?

Page 64 A: In virtually every case that I can think of that I met with somebody, we would follow it up with a letter that [3] said, "Dr. Mr., it was a pleasure to meet with you," da-da-(4) da-da-da and "here's what we're doing" and would perhaps [5] contains some additional explanatory material about NPF,

[6] because that's the way most corporations or trade associations like to proceed. They like to have a document (a) that they can put into their system.

There were other fund-raising letters that we sent [10] out without these meetings. There were other contacts that [11] Haley and perhaps others made that would not necessarily

[12] have been documented like that in the NPF files. But whenever we had a meeting of the kind we've [13] [14] been talking about, almost invariably, we would follow that (15) up with a letter.

Q: Do you still have any of the letters?

[16]

[18]

A: I don't have any of them. They're all in the NPF files. The finance files at NPF were kept separate from all [19] the other files and when we left in December, those were all [20] stored in the storehouse.

Q: Was anyone at NPF - let me back up. Were there [21] 221 any potential donors that you would refuse to accept a [23] contribution from?

A: Were there any who came to us and said, "We want [25] to give you money" that we refused?

Q: Yes.

[19]

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A: There weren't enough who came and said, "We want

(3) to give you money." I don't recall any cases where we ह्य returned a check. I don't recall any where somebody

approached us and we turned them down. I've read Chairman Thompson's order and I

certainly will abide by it but the bulk of the contributors,

as I've said, and I would have said this in fund-raising

meetings at the time, the bulk of the contributors were [10] corporations whose names would be very familiar with you,

[11] trade associations, and a few individuals.

So it was not a direct mail - there was not a [13] large, piles and piles of checks coming in the door. It was a relatively small number.

Q: Did NPF have a policy regarding contributions from [15] foreign nationals or foreign-owned corporations?

A: There was no policy but there were almost no such (17) [18] contributions.

Q: Were there any?

A: From foreign companies? Leaving the question of [20] [21] what you want to call Young Brothers Development out of it [22] for a second, I was not aware of any contributions during my [23] time at NPF from foreign corporations.

Q: Are you aware of a contribution from an entity

25 called the Pacific Cultural Foundation?

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A: Yes, I was.

Q: And would you describe that as a foreign

(3) corporation or -

A: I don't know what its legal status was. It was [5] not a for-profit corporation. It was like a think-tank.

Q: And do you know where the Pacific Cultural

Foundation's money came from? Was it U.S. money or did it come from outside the U.S.?

A: I believe its principal source of receipts was (19) non-U.S. money.

Q: Were you or was anyone at NPF aware of that at the time they accepted the contribution? [12]

A: Jack Copeland, who was a person who actually 1131 solicited that contribution, I think was aware of it. We [14] were aware that it was a Taiwanese entity but at the time,

we believed at the time it was a not-for-profit entity. 1161 Q: And are you aware of any contributions from an [17]

organization called Panda Estates or Panda Industries? (181) A: I was aware of that at the time it was made, yes. [19] [20]

Q: Do you know who solicited that contribution?

A: Joe Gaylord.
Q: Who's Joe Gaylord? [21] [22]

(23)

A: He is a political consultant in Washington, does a

[24] lot of work for the Speaker.

Q: He does a lot of work for?

A: The Speaker of the House. (1)

Q: Speaker Gingrich? (2)

A: Yes.

Q: And was there any question at the time that that contribution was solicited or that contribution came in

[6] about the source of funds?

A: Yes, there was.

Q: And what was the question?

A: Well, I raised it. Gaylord was paid a consulting fee by NPF to raise money, which he wasn't doing. Panda [11] Enterprises was the first contribution that came in under

his auspices. There were three that came in together: [13] Panda Enterprises, Mor - well, we're not going to - one

[14] investment banking firm and one law firm. Both the [15] investment banking firm and the law firm were domestic U.S.

[18] entities whose names would be well known to you. I looked

117] at Panda Enterprises and asked what it was.

I might say also Gaylord getting this monthly fee, which I eventually convinced Haley to cut off, told us that 1201 the amount of these contributions had to be reduced by 10 percent as a fee for the person who had actually raised them, which I didn't like, either. 1221

But anyway, looking at Panda Enterprises, I'd

never heard of that operation and I asked - I think I asked 25) Diane Harrison to find out who they were. And the response

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[1] from Gaylord was that it was a Hollywood entertainment [2] COMPANY

Q: And you accepted that?

A: We accepted that.

Q: Do you recall how much that contribution was for?

A: I think it was for \$50,000.

Q: And do you recall how much the Pacific Cultural

Foundation contribution was?

A: I believe that was for \$25,000. Let me just clarify. We were not under any impression at the time that Panda Enterprises had any foreign connection whatever.

Q: Did you know or had you heard of the name Ted

Sicong in connection with that contribution? [13]

[14] A: I had never heard that name before. I've seen it [15] in the papers recently but until about three weeks ago, I had never heard that name.

Q: And had you ever heard the name Jessica El

118 Nitiarta?

[10]

A: Not until I saw it in the paper a few weeks ago. 1120 [20] It did strike me when I saw the name in the paper that she [21] may have been the fund-raiser for whom Gaylord wanted the (22) commission, in effect, but I don't recall that. I don't [23] remember whether NPF sent this person a check or how that

(24) commission was handled, but I didn't like it because we were paying Gaylord for not raising contributions and when he

in finally found some, we had to pay somebody else 10 percent. [2] It was, to me, a - I didn't like it.

Q: It doesn't seem to make much sense, does it?

A: No: it sure didn't.

Q: But in connection with the Panda check, it's your [6] understanding that someone got a commission, in addition to

77 Gaylord? A: Yes. Well, Gaylord didn't get a commission. He ·{8} **TS**1

was getting a monthly fee.

Q: And then someone else got the commission. A: On those three checks that came in at the same time.

Q: Okay. [13]

#101

[16]

[21]

A: This had been from some event on the West Coast [15] that Gaylord had had some involvement with.

Q: But you don't recall who received the commission?

A: I don't recall the name. 1171

Q: You had said that Gaylord was affiliated with [19] Speaker Gingrich. Do you know if he attended the event on the West Coast that you just mentioned?

A: I don't know whether he did or not. I don't think

[22] I knew at the time.

Q: Other than the two contributions we've just been 1231 [24] discussing - Panda and Pacific Cultural Foundation - were [25] you aware of any other foreign contributions to NPF,

[1] excluding the Young Brothers?

A: Leaving aside the question of what Panda B) Enterprises was, because I don't know to this day whether it was foreign or not, I am convinced that during my tenure, is there were no other foreign contributions.

Q: Were there any other contributions, like the Panda contribution, where you had not heard of the organization M

and questioned what it was?

A: I think there were probably some corporate names [10] that I didn't know but I think there was never anything that [11] couldn't easily be identified as something that was either listed on an American stock exchange or was known to be [12] [13] family-owned or something like that, that I know of. [14]

Q: Was there ever an effort by NPF while you were [15] there to raise money from foreign sources?

A: No.

[17] Let me just say this, since I've read this in the newspapers, too, where I've learned so much in the past ouple of weeks. I am completely unaware of any concerted effort or plan by anybody at any time to raise foreign money [21] for NPF. I don't recall any discussions of it with Diane

[22] Harrison or Grace Weigers or anybody else. We were certainly looking for corporate and other [24] support. We discussed potential contributions with a lot of [25] corporations, but there was certainly no plan whatever that [1] I know of to raise any money in foreign contributions, let

[2] alone any substantial part of NPF's operating expenses. Q: Did you ever take any foreign travel while you

were at NPE in your capacity as president of NPF? A: Well, I went on foreign trips where I was

identified as the president of NPF which I was at the time.

[7] and there were some small parts of expenses on those trips that I billed to NPF. But I believe that all of the foreign

trips I took were either in my personal law practice or at

[10] the invitation and with air fare basically paid by the

in inviting organization or somebody else. There were some perhaps, just thinking, for

[13] example, of the one trip I took to London at the invitation

[14] of the Institute of United States Studies at the University

[15] of London to participate in a conference in early 1995 on

[15] the 50th anniversary of the United Nations, and I gave a

[17] paper - I gave two papers, actually.

And I stayed on in London for some number of days (ttB) before the conference or after the conference where I met

with members of Parliament, people who were in British [21] think-tanks, some members of the media and what-not as part

of what I thought would be an effort to get to know and

establish contact with think-tanks overseas.

And so the extra nights that I spent in London on 125] NPF business I would have billed to NPF, but they were not

[1] fund-raising efforts. They were networking.

And also, because my background has been in [3] foreign policy and I discussed this with Haley at the

(4) beginning. I thought this was an opportunity to talk with

is other people about various foreign policy matters on the one is trip I had with several of my former colleagues and

counterparts in the Foreign Commonwealth Office in the

British government and things like that.

So there were, as part of these various trips, I

did things that were related to NPF, and NPF paid what I [11] hoped was a fair and reasonable allocation of the cost of tial that part of the travel.

Q: When was the London trip? Do you recall?

A: It was in the February-March-April, somewhere in (141

[15] there, in 1995 Q: What other trips did you take that had an NPF [1161

[17] component to them? A: I went to Asia in the fall of 1995, principally to

[19] attend a conference in Shanghai sponsored by the Shanghai

[20] Institute of International Studies. That trip was paid for [21] by the U.N. Association of the United States through a grant

[22] that was made, I believe, by the Asia Foundation And the way that worked out with the cost of the

[24] air ticket over and back, within the cost of what it would

125] have cost me to fly from Washington to Shanghai, I was able

[1] to add stops in Hong Kong and Taipei, as well, without any additional cost to the U.N. Association. I did that and I spent a couple of days in Hong Kong, a couple of days in

Taipei.

In Hong Kong I met with officials of the British government that my colleagues here in Washington and in

London in the UKFCO had set up. I met with people from the Far Eastern Economic Review and the Asia Wall Street

[9] Journal, friends of mine who I had known before. As the schedule would have it, I was in Hong Kong

[11] over the weekend and I did some sightseeing. I met with

some people in connection with my law practice. Then I went on to Taipei, where I had meetings

with representatives of the Republic of China government -

Mou Shih-Ding, whom I'd known, who was ambassador here in (15)

Washington, who is now the national security adviser to President Lee Teng-Hui. I met with a number of people in

the ROC foreign ministry. I met with J.C. Chen, who, at

that time, was the Kuomintang's head of international relations. I met with Shaw Yu-Ming at the Institute of

International Relations in Taipei. And these were people that I had either known or dealt with or, in some cases, was

meeting for the first time on basically foreign policy issucs

In neither Hong Kong nor Taipei nor Shanghai, for

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Page 74 [1] that matter, did I do any fund-raising for NPF at all. I [2] guess that's it. Q: Prior to your going on these trips, was there any [4] discussion that you might do fund-raising for NPF with [5] anyone at NPF? A: On the trips? Q: Mm-hmm. A: I don't think so, no. The Institute of U.S. [9] Studies trip was at the invitation of the director, Gary [10] McDowell, whom I'd known at the Department of Justice, and [11] he invited me because of my tenure in the Bush [17] Administration as assistant secretary for international [13] organizations. Likewise, the trip to Shanghai. I had been [14] [15] interested in Hong Kong since I was at AID in 1981-1982 when [16] the first discussions between the UK and the PRC for the [17] eventual hand-over took place and because at AID, one of the [18] things we were trying to do was replace the Carter [19] Administration's policy of basic human needs international [20] development with a more market-oriented approach and Hong [21] Kong, I thought back in 1981-82, was a prime example of [22] market-oriented international development. I've always been [23] fascinated by it.

[24] And Taipei, I had, again coming from my experience [25] in the Bush Administration, I had testified and written on

[1] the subject of why the ROC is entitled to representation in

(2) the United Nations separate from the PRC, and that was the [3] main subject of conversation with people there. MR. PERRY: That was back in the fall of 1995? THE WITNESS: The fall of 1995. I want to say October- November, something like that BY MS. ROSENBERG: Q: Were there any other foreign trips that had any sort of NPF component, besides the London trip and the Asia [10] trip? [11] A: Sometime in probably the early fall of 1995 I was [12] invited by the Cairo Egyptian-American Chamber of Commerce [13] to give a speech out there, which I did. I also had private [14] clients with interests in Cairo that I dealt with on that [15] trip but that was not really an NPF trip. I was invited [16] because I was and introduced as the president of NPE MS. ROSENBERG: Just for the record, David McKean [17] [18] from the minority staff has just stepped in.
[19] BY MS. ROSENBERG: [20] Q: Any other trips? A: I took some other trips for my law practice. (21) (22) Q: And on any of these trips did you do any fund-(23) raising at all for NPF?

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[1] MS. ROSENBERG: Off the record.
[2] [Whereupon, at 11:30 a.m., the deposition was
[3] adjourned.]

[24]

[25] any of my trips.

A: I didn't do any fund-raising for NPF overseas on

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